PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

DISASTER.

Full Details of the Burning of Six Cincinnati Steambouts—Total Destruction of Vessels and Cargoes—The Loss of Life.

In our telegraphic columns of Wednesday last the occurrence of a disastrous conflagration, by which six Ohio river steamboats and eight lives were lost, was announced. From the Cincinnati Times of Wednesday evening we glean the following additional details:-

The fire, which originated in the breaking of a lamp in the nursery of the steamer Clifton, spread rapidly. Before the fire engines were able to control the flames, six boats were united in one sheet of fire, extending from one hundred feet deep to two hundred yards long, which shot up in forked flames to the height of one hundred feet, and as the light frame-work, the tall stacks, spars and upper works fell, lightly gliding overboard, or thundering, with a crash, into the hull, pyramids of immense einders and dense columns of smoke would momentarily succeed

The heat was so intense by this time that few of the many hundreds of spectators on the wharf dared approach nearer than some hun-dred yards, and the firemen, so diminutive in comparison with the awful and grand scene, appeared like little fire-devils, if we may use the expression, as it appeared presumptuous in them to battle with such an element under such headway. Yet they succeeded in saturating the starboard side of the Silver Spray, not, however, till her works aft and the texas were badly scorched, and at the same time the wind veered round and blew from the southwest, which assisted materially in checking the fire and preventing the destruction of several fine steamers lying in line with those burned.

The boats lay as follows:-First, Clifton, at the foot of Sycamore street; below her, first, Mary Erwin; second, Cheyenne: third, Darling; and above the Cliften, first, Westmoreland; second. Melnotte.

As the wind was cast when the fire broke out, those boats below the Clifton took fire rapidly, and as it changed to southwest, during the fire, the Westmoreland and Melnotte next were in a mass of flames, though burning slowly before the wind shifted. The origin of the fire appears to have been from the bursting of a coal oil lamp in the nursery on board the Clifton; the wick being short, the gas generated, burst the lamp, and spilled the burning coal oil on the floor. The fire spread so rapidly that baggage. clothing, and personal property of all kinds were lost, persons feeing from their rooms scantily clad. The Mary Erwin had plugs in her and could have been easily scuttled, but in the excitement this was not thought of. Some buckets of water were used to little purpose on some of the first boats on fire. Most all of the papers

and books of the boats are lost. The Clifton, Captain Frank Stein, was mostly loaded with freight for Memphis, and would have departed to-day. Her freight list showed some 300 tons assorted lots. She had few passengers. Among them were a gentleman, his and several children, who were seen at the end of the staging as the boat was burning. the mother calling loudly for some one to bring her child ashore which was asleep in the state-room. We cannot learn that the child was saved. Two kegs of powder in her magazine

exploded.
The Darling, Captain Lawrence Carter, just arrived from Memphis, had trouble getting up under the bridge, but effected her landing, and discharged her cargo and passengers. Nine bales of cotton, however, and 70 bales of rags ssrs. Chatfield & Woods, discharged for the boat, and at owner's risk, not insured were damaged and burned, and are nearly a total loss.

The Cheyenne, Captain U. B. Piersel, had some 280 tons of Arkansas river freight aboard, and would have left to-day. Her freight in-cluded some 700 barrels of coal oil, which ex-ploded and ruined her hull. Captain John Kyle, her owner, had \$6000 worth of bacon, flour, etc of his own on the boat, not insured, and all lost, She had but one passenger. The Mary Erwin had just come from the ways, in thorough repair, and was loading for Arkansas river. She ad very little freight aboard, and no passengers. Her repairs cost \$1000 last week.

The Melnotte was an Express Line packet for St. Louis. She has had new cabin and upper works built recently at great expense. She had some 400 tons aboard for St. Louis and way points, and several passengers.

The Westmoreland was a Cincinnati and New Orleans packet. She had just commenced loading for New Orleans, and had a small freight list and no passengers.

LOSS OF LIFE. Besides the child mentioned previously on the Clifton, one deck hand of the steamer Darling (it is reported, and not contradicted up to 1 P. M.) jumped overboard in his fright and was drowned before assistance was secured. Four deck hands on the Cheyenne are also missing. and it is feared they also were drowned, or met with a worse fate in the flames.

It was stated last night that two men perished on the Darling, but no exact statements can as yet be had, as the crews are scattered and the papers and books out of reach. The chamber-

maid of the Darling is also missing.

Gold in Georgia. From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinei, 16th. Few of our citizens are aware of the extent of the mining operations of our State. They are in the main prosecuted by Northern men and with Northern capital. The beginning of such operations involves a heavy outlay of capital for development, and equally heavy disburse-ments for current expenses. We have no reliable data for estimating either the extent of these developments or the value of their interests. Nevertheless, we know that extensive machinery has been imported, the channels of streams turned, flumes built, and other extensive works undertaken, and that while we have heard of one or two temporary stoppages, we have heard of no failures. These enterprises continue to be pushed forward and expanded with a steadiness of purpose upon the most extended scale, under the direc-tion of New York and Boston capitalists. This progress, under the reticence which is is significant, indicating that these enterprises must be stimulated much more by current receipts than by prospective gains requiring large and frequent money advances from the cash-boxes of the projectors and owners. This interest in mining and minerals does not seem to abate. The readers of the Chronicle and Sentinel will recollect that we have given them some extracts from the notebook of an engineer, who, under the pay of a regular or-ganization, was traversing the northern parts of this State and South Carolina, "prospecting," or making geological and mineralogical surveys. These surveys continue to be made quietly and, we have no doubt, profitably. We have been shown rich specimens of gold and lead from Rabun county, and copper from Elbert, and gold from Lincoln counties. Long since the gold belt has been traced upon the map, but except in certain well-known localities such as Lumpkin and Carroll counties, the whole region has never been carefully explored. Now, however, every part of this region, from its western terminus on the Chattahoochee to the easternmost boundary, is being surveyed by experts, with what success the following incident will show:—Some thirty years since a young man, then engaged mining in a certain portion of the State, dis covered what he had every reason to believe to be extensive veins of gold-bearing quartz. Too poor to purchase the property which was otherwise very valuable, and unwilling to push his researches for the benefit of others, he kept his

FIRST EDITION own counsel. A practical miner, he continued however, "to have an eye" on these veins. Subhowever, "to have an eye" on these veins. Sub-sequently, events and personal circumstances fixed his residence for a short time in a distant section of the Union. Recently, this "then young man" returned to Georgia; and now, we are informed, has accomplished his purchase (by what instrumentality we are not permitted to disclose) of the identical property he so long coveted, for \$200,000. The property, we are informed, contains six distinct veins of gold-bearing quartz, varying from one to eight feet. The yield by test of the best or reached has been ascertained to be \$123-33 per ton, and of the poorest \$6 per ton.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Peirce.

POSTPONED. This morning as per appointment, counsel cam-into court to state their views upon what is the proper construction to be put upon the 27th section of the new registry law, upon which instruction was asked last week, as reported, but owing to the en-gagements of both the judges and lawyers, the matter was postponed until Monday morning.

MANDAMES. An application was made for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the City Treasurer, commanding him to pay certain moneys to the Superintendent of Highways of the Twentysecond ward; which rule was allowed and made re-turnable to-morrow, Saturday, morning.

A LAWYER'S ADVICE. Several days ago the following motion for an in-unction was filed in this Court:— Between Elizabeth Wright, plaintiff, and Benjamin

Between Klizabeth Wright, plaintiff, and Benjamin Kimball and Prentice P. Gustine, defendants. To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court:—Your cratrix complains and says—

1. That having employed the defendant Kimball, an attorney of this Court, to prosecute some claims by legal proceedings against John K. Sharpley, while those proceedings were pending the defendant Kimball advised me it was necessary, in view of those proceedings, for me to convey to himself my two horses and lots. No. 2170 Franklin street, and No. 532 Pine street, Philadelphis, which I accordingly did without any consideration; the first by deed dated March 23, 1889, and the last by deed dated March 23, 1889, and the last by deed dated March 25, 1869.

2. I have since discovered he has conveyed the house and lot No. 2170 Franklin street to the defendant, Prentice P. Gustine, the conveyancer drawing the deed by Kimball's directions, and no consideration being paid to his knowledge—and said Kimball is offering the other property for sale.

3. I thereupon demanded an account of my property, and a reconveyance thereof from said Kimball, which he refuses to give—and I am a widow woman about 60 years of age.

I therefore need equitable relief and pray—

of age.

I therefore need equitable relief and pray—

1. That the defendants answer the premises.

2. That the defendants be restrained from selling, conveying, incumbering, collecting the rents of, or in any way disposing of or intermedding with the said properties, or either of them, and be decreed to reconvey the same to your cratrix, and account to and pay over to her all moneys received by them therefrom.

3. And for further relief.

And your oratrix will over pray.

B. H. Brewster, George L. Crawford, for plaintiff.

To this the defendants moved the Court to dissolve

To this the defendants moved the Court to dissolve the preliminary injunction, and plaintiff made a counter motion to continue it. This morning Mr. Kimball came into court and read adidavits in sup-port of his motion. The adidavits deny that the con-veyances of the houses were without consideration, alleging that they were made by Mrs. Wright volunarily, without deception, fraud, or any misappre-nension on her part, and that the consideration was

a valuable one.

Also that the conveyance of the property in Franklin street to Mr. Gustine was for the sum of \$1825,
there being upon it a mortgage of \$1600. The house
in Pine street Mr. Kimball said he did not part with,
but intended to keep for himseif. Mr. Crawford, on
behalf of plaintiff, proposed to examine Mr. Kimball
upon oath in court, but the equity rule allowing this
having been rescinded, the Court could only continue
the matter until further hearing, permitting Mr.
Crawford in the meantime to take Mr. Kimball's deposition before a notary public, or other proper
officer; and so the matter stands.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Ludlow. and Ludlow.

In the case of Joseph Droll, charged with the murder of Casper Weis, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy. A motion for a new trial was entered.

Court of Quarter Sessions Allison Psison cases were taken up to-day.

John Foley was convicted of an aggravated assault. and battery upon Philippina Meyers. He bought some cigars of her, and a dispute arose between them as to the price, and becoming angry he belabored her

with an umbrella, striking one blow in her eye, which destroyed its sight. Bridget Roach was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill her husband. Henry Wilson was convicted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. The Benevolent Daughters of Harmony of West Philadelphia vs. the Philadelphia Saving Fund So-ciety. An action to recover a balance due. Verdict for plaintiffs \$1465.85.

Or plaintiffs \$1460°85.

Charles H. Graham vs. Charles Mulliken. An action of ejectment to try the title to property in Mount Vernon street. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Dougherty vs. Snyder and Crawford. An action of replevin. Before reported. In this case the jury retired to deliberate, and one of the jurors went home without rendering the verdict, in consequence of which the jury were discharged from the further con-

which the jury were discharged from the intriner consideration of it; but the offending juror was sharply reprimanded and fined \$100.

John K. Hickman vs. James Smith. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintift for \$438. Charles Gourley vs. Conrad Brown. An action to recover money paid for a horse, which is alleged to be in quality not so good as represented by defen-dant at the time of the sale. On trial.

Her Ambassador at Washington. The Washington correspondent of the Herald writes vesterday :-It was rumored that the Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, had, through some misunderstanding with the State Department, demanded his passports and

was about to leave. On inquiry at the proper quarter this is ascertained to be incorrect. Mr. Roberts thinks there will be no difficulty between the United States and Spain on account of Cuba. He has no serious complaint to make about the conduct of our Government, and he has had no advices from Madrid of any feeling there against the United States about the question. On the contrary he says the feeling there is of the most friendl character towards our Government, the leaders in the new movement there being grateful and pleased at the sympathy of the United States with the efforts of the Spaniards to establish a more liberal government. With regard to a neutrality proclamation Mr. Roberts says that he has made no formal demand upon our Government to issue one. He does not consider it necessary, in the present course pursued by the United States, nor does he think it essential to the success of the Spanish authorities in suppressing the Cuban insurrection. So long as our Government pursues its present policy with reference to Cuba. Mr. Roberts thinks the Spanish Government will be satisfied. Referring to character towards our Government, the leaders in Spanish Government will be satisfied. Referring to the rumored triple alliance between England, France, and Spain against the United States, Mr. Roberts says that so far as Spain is concerned the thing is absurd. Spain has no disposition to be used by either England or France in any such business, especially against the United States, a power towards which the Spanish leaders, as well as the Spanish people, entertain nothing but the most friendly feelings.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Thirty Thousand Miners Reported as Engaged in It.

A special from Scranton yesterday to the N. Y. ines says:— The strike of the coal miners has extended to-day The strike of the coal miners has extended to-day to nearly all the mines south of and around Wilkesbarre, and to some in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully half of the thirty thousand miners of the whole anthracite region have now quit work in obedience to the mandate of the Central Committee of the miners; but as yet no formal demand for increase of wages nor any statement of grigovances have miners; but as yet no formal demand for increase of wages nor any statement of grievances has been made, and none of the miners seem to have a clear idea why they have abandoned work. The employes of the large companies around Scranton and Carbondale have not yet determined whether they will quit work, and the continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action; if they decide to join in the movement, a protracted suspension of mining operations is expected, but in case of their refusal, it is presumed the strike will last but a few days. It is asserted by operators that the movement is designed to force a basis of payment of miners, predicated upon the New York market price of coal, whatever it may be, and that twenty per cent, will be demanded. Serious accidents occurred to-day in collieries near South Wilkesbarre and Hyde Park, by which nine miners were severely injured, and some, it is feared, fatally.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Admiral Hoff's Despatches to the Washington Authorities-Affairs in Cuba-Prospects of the Revolution.

The Strike in the Coal Regions-The Coal Trains Withdrawn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Admiral Hoff-Remarkable Tran-quillity in the "Queen of the Antilles"-No News of Importance.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, May 14 .- The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches to-day from Admiral Hoff, dated Havana, May 6. The Admiral says that as he is about to leave Havana for a few days, to relieve the United States steamer Narragansett at Key West, and for a change of air, he thought he should give the department a few items about the political sitution. He says he had just read a despatch from Commander Tellehen, at Key West, stating that the English steamer Saloador, a supposed Cuban privateer that we have been watching for some time at the instance of our Government, has cleared for St. Thomas via Nassau, without arms or ammunition of any description. Everything is remarkably quiet. The Spanish authorities seem confident of suppressing the rebellion before the expiration of a year, and the rainy season now coming on precludes the possibility of any active operations. The probability is that no news of importance from the interior of the movements of either party will be received at present. In conversation with Cubans who were at one time sanguine of success, I find that those on this end of the island are dissatisfied, from the fact that the rebellion has not been conducted in a manner to coincide with their

FROM EASTON.

Capture of Brooks, One of the Brodhead Murderers-He Again Escapes-A Prisoner Shot and Killed by a Constable. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Easton, Pa., May 14 .- Brooks, one of the murderers of Theodore Brodhead at the Delaware Water Gap, who escaped from prison while awaiting execution, was captured on Wednesday by Mr. Laivrent, five miles west of Port Jervis. While walking with his captor, Brooks suddenly plunged down an embankment of thirty feet and again made his escape. Fresh pursuit was given. The murderer was afterwards seen, but at last accounts has not been recaptured.

On Thursday last a young man named Robert Beveridge was arrested at Mahanoy City and brought before a Justice of Peace on the charge of petty larceny. In default of bail, he was remanded to prison at Pottsville. He was taken in charge by Constable Watkins, who, with his prisoner, arrived safely at Camella Station, but on leaving which place Beveridge jumped from the train, and being pursued by the constable, turned upon him. Watkins pulled his revolver and shot the prisoner, the ball lodging in his stomach, from the effects of which he died yes-

FROM BALTIMORE.

Men and Arms for the Cubáns-Three Hundred Recruits to Aid the Insurgents - Maryland Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 14 .- Those in the secret are very confident that quite a large-sized steamer is now in our waters, with arms and ammunition aboard, and soon will be ready to sail for Cuba, with about three hundred patriot recruits, who have been secretly recruited here. Matters appertaining thereto are kept very quiet and secret. The expedition may set sail at any hour. Both branches of City Council have approved

an ordinance allowing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to pass through the western section of the city by tunnel, to intersect the Northern Central Road. Mayor Banks will sign the bill. The appropriation of a million dollars to complete the Western Maryland Road will be put through early next week.

FROM ENGLAND.

Formal Resignation of Minister Reverdy Johnson, LONDON, May 13 .- Reverdy Johnson to-day

telegraphed to Washington informing the United States Government of his formal withdrawal from office. After repeating the friendly farewell addressed to him by Queen Victoria, Minister Johnson concludes by saying that "Thus terminates a mission conducted on my part with zeal and fidelity, which fulfilled the letter of instructions given me by my Government, and which aimed to protect the rights, preserve the honor, and promote the interests of my country.'

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 14—A. M.—Consols for money 92%; for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties, 78%. Stocks steady. Erie, 20%; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool., May 14—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Oricans, 11%d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 5000 bales. The sales of the week have been 52,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and 3000 for speculation. Stock. Toolo were for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock, 374,000 bales, of which 183,000 are American. Wheat is declining. Corn, 26s. 3d. LONDON, May 14—A. M.—Tullow, 42s. 2d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 14—P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. United States Pive-twenties, 79. Stocks steady; Eric, 29¾; Illinois Central, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

Liverroot, May 14—P. M.—Cotton—stock afloat, 583,600 bales, of which 188,500 are American. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 8th first, since last report, according to private accounts, 60.000 ast report, according to private accounts, 60,000

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. e market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is LONDON, May 14—P. M.—Sperm Oil, £101; Sugar irmer but not higher for both on the spot and affoat.

HAVRE, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; on the spot, 141f.; affoat, 138f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Brickmakers' Strike. PERKSKILL, N. Y., May 14 .- Three hundred and twenty-five brickmakers, employed in nine brickyards in this vicinity, have struck for higher wages. A formidable strike is again expected at Haverstraw, the bosses having reduced the wages from \$2.50 to \$2, and state that they will

not give way. FROM ALLENTOWN.

The Coal Miners' Strike Withdrawal of Trains by the Lehigh Valley Road.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ALLENTOWN, May 14 .- In consequence of the strike in the coal regions the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have already withdrawn six coal trains from their road, and the men employed thereon have been discharged.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Cotton quiet and steady a isc. Flour dull at previous quotations. Wheat dull 28c. Flour dull at previous quotations. Wheat dull; prime white, \$2c.; yellow, \$2@3c. Oats dull; prime, 25c. Rye, \$1.35@140. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, \$31.75. Bacon—rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 16@21c. Lard, 19@19½c. Whisky firm and soarce at \$90.681. New York, May 14.—Cotton steady; 1000 bales sold at 28½. Flour dull and 5@10 cents lower; State, \$5.75@6.90; Western, \$5.75@8; Southern, \$6.90@12. Wheat dull and 1 cent lower; quotations nominal. Corn firmer; stock scarce; prices 262 cents higher; Corn firmer; stock scarce; prices 263 cents higher; sales of 39,000 bushels; mixed Western, 81637c. for new, and 90c. for old. Oats quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels at 80682c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet; steam rendered 186184. Whisky quiet.

New York, May 14.—Stocks steady. Gold, 138%; Exchange 1038. 5,000 1369, 1303. 1304. 1304.

New York, May 14.—Stocks steady. Gold, 138%; Exchange, 109%, 5-20s, 1862, 129%; do. 1864, 116; do. 1865, 116%; new, 117%; do. 1867, 117%; 10-20s, 108%; Virginia 6s, 61%; Canton Co., 62%; Cumberland preferred, 30%; New York Central, 181%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 157%; Michigan Central, 128%; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Toledo, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 128%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155%.

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

"The third sale of Government gold took place to-day. The bids were from only six different firms, and aggregate less than two and a half millions. The price realized, 138 41-100 was satisfactory. It was just the market price at the time of making the award. The opening sales of gold in the street were at 1373, and in the Board at 1375. From this point there was an advance to 1385, The market was less firm later in the day, and rather irregular. The disbursements of coin interest were \$334,076. The Hermann, for Bremen, took out \$100,000, and th

"Cash gold was in rather better demand, and this fact, as well as the heavy daily clearings for the past few days, indicate a large increase of short interest. Loans, for carrying, were made at 6½ to 4 per cent.

Loans, for carrying, were made at 6½ to 4 per cent, up to Clearing House time, and at 2 per cent. to flat in the afternoon. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank is as follows:—Gold cleared, \$105,084,000; gold balances, \$1,302,240; currency balances, \$2,131,498.

"Foreign exchange was firmer for the medium grade of bills, and good bankers were asking 109½ for sixty days' sterling. The prime bankers continued to ask 109½, but sales were reported at fractions below this figure. The market is very hard to characterize. It is inactive at present quotations. The heavy imports and the demand for foreign bills of credit by Americans going abroad tend to keep The heavy imports and the demand for foreign bills of credit by Americans going abroad tend to keep rates up, but better prices for American securities in London and the substitution by travellers of bonds for bills of exchange combat this inclination of the market. The foreign bankers shipped a large amount of bonds to-day, and the bills drawn against the consignment weaken the regular bankers' bills.

"The money market was still quoted at 6 to 7 per

The money market was still quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. On stocks and the usual miscellaneous collaterals the rate was kept up to the full legal figure. The only exceptions at 6 per cent, were on Government securities to prime houses or favored customers. Money is in good supply at these rates, and is very generally employed, owing to the active speculation in the stock market. Commercial maner was reported more active at 7 to 2 per cent aper was reported more active at 7 to 9 per cent. This is the season when the country banks employ their spare balances in buying this class of invest

"The latest telegrams from Washington settle the point that Secretary Boutwell will not release the bonds which he purchased, and will purchase in the bonds which he purchased, and will purchase in the furtherance of his programme of weekly purchases. He intends to be guided entirely by the law of the matter. He is authorized, if not directed, to buy the bonds for the Sinking Fund. There is no law authorizing or permitting him to reissue them. It is understood that each bond when bought will be cancelled with a punch, and stamped—"This bond is the property of the United States Sinking Fund, authorized, etc., by act of Congress," which mutilation and endorsement will prevent negotiation should the bids be abstracted or lost. The market both at home and abroad was responsive to this apmonner. home and abroad was responsive to this announce ment. In London the quotation advanced to 79%. Here there was some hesitation in the early morn ing, owing to the distrust of the newspape despatches, which have been so often incorrect; but as the intelligence was confirmed prices rose to the highest figures ever attained."

Demoralization Reported Among the Spanish Troops.

From interesting correspondence dated Havana,

From interesting correspondence dated Havana, May 8, we take the following:—

A rumor, embarrassing enough for the Government, has leaked out from Matanzas, second only to this city in importance on the island. It is said that at a meeting of the several battalions of volunteers lately held in that city, resolutions were passed that the various organizations should be disbanded as soon as the beligerency of the Cubans was admitted by the Government of the United States. Any such action would probably be followed by the volunteers in most of the cities. Is there no hope for us that the Cabinet in Washington may stretch a point and avert this carnage, or can it be possible that the Alabama claims are an insuperable obstacle? Depend upon it, there can be but one of two solutions to this question. Cuba will be a desert before she can be Spaulsh again; she but one of two solutions to this question. Cuba will be a desert before she can be Spanish again; she may be saved only by cession. Trustworthy persons, just returned from the eastern-part of the island and the districts generally now held by the insurgents, report that it will be next to an impossibility for the Spanish troops to regain possession of the land now occupied by the former.

A Sensutional Report—A Tale of Heroism and Death. The New York Sun's Santiago de Cuba correspon-

dent writes on April 27:—
A report reached me to-day that three young brothers, men of the village of Juan Baroa (I have been unable to learnftheir names), had returned on leave from Cespedes' ranks to look after their two sisters, whom they had left on joining the insurrec-tionary force in their aldea. A body of Spanish troops in the neighborhood was apprised of the fact, and the officer in command detailed twenty-five men and a lieutenant to search for them, with orders to shoot them on the spot wherever found. The position of their house, on a slight elevation, allowed them a them on the spot wherever found. The position of their house, on a slight elevation, allowed them a short space of time to barricade the doors and windows. Well knowing the result to themselves of a defeat, and hardly daring to think of the treatment to which their sisters would be exposed, they entreated them to take shelter in the woods, and repair to this city as best they could. The brave girls stoutly refused; they would die if necessary, with their brothers. They were then implored to shelter themselves in a cellar underneath the house. This they as solemnly protested against. "If we can do no more, we can at least load your guns," they said. The entire stand of arms of the establishment consisted of four flint muskets and two small revolvers. Oh! why don't you send us arms and ammunition? We have plenty of brave men to use them efficiently. The defense was long and obstinate; the result, of course, inevitable. After four of the Spaniards had been killed and several others severely wounded, the house was set on fire, and the five inmates burned. And now for the strangest part of the story. Before the Spaniards left the spot a strong body of patriots arrived, entirely by chance, and after a desperate encounter killed off every Spaniard to a man. On entering the still burning house, one of the brothers was still breathing, and related to his comrades, who had arrived too late for rescue, but not too late for yengeance, the tragic end of his brothers and sisters. too late for vengeance, the tragic end of his brothers

and sisters.

Secret Departure of Three Expeditions to Aid the Patriots.

MA New York morning paper gives the following:

The General Putnam is a fast sailing schooner which lay at a certain pier on East river about one month ago. Shortly after the departure of the Grapeshot, this schooner was chartered by the same house for a voyage to Cuba. She had a full cargo of arms and ammunition and a number of recruits on board, and she sailed for Inagua, one of the Bahama Islands, and thence, a distance of one hundred and eighty and thence, a distance of one hundred and eighty

miles, the cargo and men were sent across to Cuba.

The Cuban patriots entertain no doubt that the schooner has fulfilled her mission.

On the 4th and 5th the schooner has fulfilled her mission.

schooner has fulfilled her mission.

On the 4th and 5th two steamers were secured by the agents of the Junta in this city, at a cost of \$30,000 cach, and each salled for a port in the West Indies. These vessels took out over five hundred veterans of the late war, who had enlisted to serve under Cespedes. They were udder the command of a Cuban General, who had selected a full staff of American officers. Among the war materials which constituted the cargo were the following:

One battery fully equipped.

One battery fully equipped.
One thousand stand of arms.
Four thousand barrels of gunpowder.
Four hundred bales of gunpowder,
Four hundred bales of gunpy cloth for bastions.
Some of these military stores are said to have been purchased on Governor's Island. One of the steamers is supposed to have reached its destination, and the other has been spoken off the coast of Florida.

Other Vessels Chartered. The agents of the Junta have chartered other steamers to make voyages to the Bahama Islands, and the volunteers and munitions of war are to be taken thence to Cespedes without involving such aken thence to Cespedes without the neu-vessels as may be chartered in a breach of the neu-

HORROR.

A Young Man Attempts to Kill his Lady Love and Then Shoots Himself. Brooklyn was horrifled yesterday by the

discovery that a young man named Samuel D. Talbot had attempted the destruction of a lady named Lizzle Scribner, and falling in this, had killed himself. At the coroner's inquest the following statement, which give the details of the case, were made public: TESTIMONY OF LIZZIE SCRIBNER, THE INJURED GIRL.

I was aroused from my sleep about 1 o'clock, by hearing a slight noise, like the creaking of a door; immediately I felt a towel saturated with chloroform immediately I felt a towel saturated with chloroform on my face; I was stifled, and exerting my strength I forced myself from the application; the gas was not burning in my room; I recognized the person who was in my room, and who applied the chloroform to my face; it was Samuel D. Talbot, the decased; I was somewhat stupefied, but was sufficiently conscious to be able to swing from my hadceased; I was somewhat stupefied, but was sufficiently conscious to be able to spring from my bed, reach the head of the stairs and call my sister, who soon came to my assistance and directed me to go to her room; I did so, and being faint from excitement, threw myself on her bed in the back room; I had iain there but a few minutes before Talbot came from the passageway, between the rooms, into the room where I was lying; my face was towards the roam of the house and he came through from the front; as he entered the room, I turned my face around to see who it was; when I saw it was Talbot I sprang from the bed to the opposite of the bed from him, and crouched down in front of the bureau; while I was doing so he levelled and fired a pistol at me; the was doing so he levelled and fired a pistol at me; the ball struck me on the cheek-bone just at the angle of the eye, inflicting a fiesh wound; I threw up both of my hands to my head, and as I did so he changed his position from the side to the foot of the bed; this brought him within a few feet of me, when he again fred the ball striking my hand reasons the same fired, the ball striking my hand, passing through my third finger and the middle of my hand, and into my forearm, passing out upon the opposite side to which it had entered; he then left the room; I cannot imagine why Mr. Talbot should have thus at-tempted to take my life; my relations and associa-tions with him have been of a friendly character, but not intimate; I had to struggle very hard to free myself from the towel which was in the hands of Mr. Talbot.

TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN FLINT, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF MISS SCRIBNER.

Reside at No. 1 Montague terrace; I was aroused about 1 o'clock A. M. to-day by hearing Miss Scribner screaming in her room; my wife went up to see what was the matter with her; brought her down to my room; she was very much excited and frightened; she said a cloth wet with chloroform had been placed over her face while she was asleep in her room; thinking that burglars had got into the house I ran up stairs to search for them; Miss Scribner's room had the odor of chloroform in it very strongly, also Talbot's; his was the strongest; while up stairs I heard a pistol fired twice, and thought it was on the sidewalk; as I was coming down stairs I met Talbot sidewalk; as I was coming down stairs I met Taibot coming hurriedly up; he spoke to me and said. "What's the matter?" he neither stopped nor looked around; I did not see his face, nor did I observe any pistol in his hand; he was in bed when I first come no and I have been been also be a serve any pistol in his hand; he was in bed when I first come no and I have been been also be a serve any pistol in his hand; he was in bed when I first come no and I have been also be a serve any pistol in his hand; he was in bed when I first come in any I have been a serve and the serv I first came up, and I put my hand on him; he pretended to be asleep; when I returned to my own room Miss Scribner came to me saying, "Oh, do you think I am killed?" her dress was then on fire and covered with blood; I saw that she was wounded in the face and covered with blood; I saw that she was wounded in the face and arm; shortly after I heard another shot; I opened the hall door, admitted the police, who went up to Talbot's room and found that he had shot himself; Talbot's deportment was correct; he was a steady young man; has been somewhat more excited of late; Miss Scribner has never en-couraged his advances of late; he was rather a deli-cate person; he has complained of some trouble with his head; he came home last night between eleven and tweive o'clock; he commenced business— the dry goods commission—on his own account last the dry goods commission—on his own account last January; Miss Scribner has refused his (Talbot's) offer of marriage, but they appeared very friendly together after that event; Talbot has shown more nervousness for the last three months; I think I told my brother that I thought Talbot had a tendency owards insanity.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES FLINT, NEPHEW OF MISS

Was well acquainted with the deceased; his habits were not of the best; I inferred from a certain remark he made to me, saying my head appears to be paralyzed; that his head was aeficted; no act of his led me to that opinion; his disposition was nervous; no wildness in his looks or manner, differing from no wildness in his looks or manner, differing from what they were when I first knew him; I had a five barreled pistol, which I kept in my studio room in a leathern case, hanging up in a closet, labeled "Hands off;" all the barrels were loaded with powder and ball; I loaded it last summer when in the country; the keys of my studio were in my pantaloons' pocket when I went to bed, which I did near 11 o'clock; when I was aroused this morning I found my studio door open and my keys in the door; I do not think Talbot of late was inclined to insanity: I was not impressed late was inclined. late was inclined to insanity; I was not impressed that he was impaired in his faculties; never heard him threaten the peace or happiness of Miss Scribner: I know of no cause why he should injure did not notice that his mind was affected after Miss Scribner's refusal.

The jury returned the following verdict:-"Samuel D. Talbot came to his death by shooting himself in the head on the 13th inst... at No. 1 Montague terrace, in this city. Coroner found among the effects of the de-ceased a bank book, showing a deposit of \$2000 in the National Park Bank, to young Talbot's credit, and a varied, fashionable, and valuable

ASSASSINATION.

The Murder of Hon. Joseph Adkins, a Georgia State Senator.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Sir:—We were well acquainted with the Hon. Joseph Adkins, State Senator of Georgia, who was murdered the other day in Warren county, and were with him in the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature of Georgia, until we were outrageously expelled from our seats. Mr. Adkins was near seventy years of age, and possessed a moral and religious character which defied the tongue of defamation. He was also a strict member of the Baptist Church, and beloved a strict member of the Baptist Church, and beloved by every honest man who knew him; a man of sterling integrity, and consistent with his profession. While we know nothing more concerning his death than what has been telegraphed through the country, we are confident that so much of the rumor circulated by the Associated Press despatches as ascribes the deed to a difficulty about a woman is a base and un-mitigated falsehood. The same was charged upon the Hon. G. W. Ashburn and good old Dr. Ayer, the former over sixty and the other over seventy of age, who were murdered in the same way. of age, who were murdered in the same way. Rape is invariably charged upon every colored man who is shot or hung for his politics. But the truth is these men have all been brutally slaughtered because they dared be Republicans, and possessed such an amount of integrity that they defied both bribes and threats. Had they treacherously deserted their constituents as other men have done in Georgia, they would be fiving to-day.

Mr. Adkins, with ourselves and other Republicans, was in Washington at the first session of Congress; we explained our condition, and urged the necesity of some legislation that would either protect us or enable us to protect ourselves. But notwithstanding the carnest entreaties of our Governor, with that of Republican legislators of the State, the petition of

the carnest entreaties of our Governor, with that of Republican legislators of the State, the petition of the ejected colored members, and memorial of the State Convention, Congress adjourned and went to their homes, and thus have given their moral infuence in favor of the assassination of the men who have done everything they could to obey and sustain their laws. God will send us deliverance at some time. In Him we trust. time. In Him we trust,

New York, May 13, 1869.

H. M. TURNER. J. M. SIMMS.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 14, 1869.

So far we notice no new feature in the loan market, nor is it likely that any change will take place until business revives, or some occurrence shall transpire to disturb the present friendly relations between lenders and borrowers. The stockbrokers, those notorious dis-turbers of the public peace, have for several weeks ignored the existence of the loan market, save to draw upon it for "the sinews of war." The fact is that the excitement which has prevalled of late in the Bond and Gold markets has afforded them ample opportunity of turning an honest renny without attempting to manipulate the currency market; and to this fact we are, in a measure, indebted for the very quiet condition which now prevails. Call loans remain quiet at 5@7 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous securities, and prime business paper passes current at the banks and on the street at 6@8 per cent.

Governments are again strong. Gold is very firm. Premium at 12 M., 138%.

The Stock market was quiet but steady. Nothing was done in State loans. In City 6s there were sales of the new certificates at 101%. The Lehigh gold loan advanced and sold at 95%.

Government bonds were a fraction higher. Reading Railroad was without essential change, selling at 48½ @48½; Pennsylvania was stendy at 57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 34@34½, b. o. 43½ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 54½ for Minehill Railroad; and 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal shares attracted but little attention. Lehigh Navigation sold at 321 . 13 was offered In Coal and Bank stocks no transactions were reported.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 48% was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45% for Chesnut and Wainut; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.
FIRST BOARD.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

Notes, 19½. Gold, 188% 3188%; Sliver, 128% 3190, Messrs, William Painter & Co., No. 38 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120% 3120%; 5-208 of 1862, 119% 3119%; do. 1864, 115% 3116%; do. 1865, 116% 3116%; do. July, 1865, 117% 3117%; do. July, 1865, 117% 3117%; do. July, 1865, 117% 3117%; do. July, 1868, 117%; do. July, 1868, 1186%; do. July, 1868, 117%; do. July, 1868, 1186%; do. July, 1868, 1186%

10-37 "138% 12-40 "138% Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 14.—The Flour market is dull, and prices favor buyers. There is no inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5-25 for superfine, \$5-75@6-25 for extras, \$6-50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; \$6.75@7 50 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$7.75@9 for Ohio do. do., and \$10@11 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7-25 \$ barrel. Nothing doing The Wheat market is without improvement, there being very little demand except for prime lots,

which are in small supply; sales of 2000 bushels red at \$1.60@1.65; amber at \$1.70@1.75, and white at \$1.80 @2. Rye sells at \$1.43@1.45 per bushel for Western. Corn is steady at former rates; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow, part at 88@89c. and part on secret terms, and some Western mixed at 80@86c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 82@83c., and Pennsylvania at 60@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed are nominal. Timothy sells at \$4@4.25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.68@2.70. Whisky ranges from 94c. to \$1 @ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMAY 14. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Daisy, Phillips, Montevideo via St. Mary's, Ga., E. A.
Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Diamond State, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with males, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with males, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, 4 days from Alexandria, with coal to captain.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, 4 days from Alexandria, with coal to captain.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, 4 days from Alexandria, with coal to captain.

Schr Extra, Taylor, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaakill & Sons.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Pantego, N.C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Mary, Glichrist, 5 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Sabao, Samson, from Naw York.

Schr J. Wilson, Conley, from Boston.

Schr James Allderdice, Willetts, from Boston.

Schr James Allderdice, Willetts, from Boston.

Schr Mary A. Harmon, from St. John, N. B., arrived resterday, is consigned to T. P. Galvin & Co.—not as before.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., May 13.—Ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, went to sea at 3) P. M. yesterday. The vessels before reported have left the Breakwater.
Wind SW.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA,
Barque George H. Jenkins. from Shields for Philadelphia, was apoken lith inst., on Barnegat.
Brins J. B. Brown, Bain; Sportsman, Morton; and Harry Stewart, Weeks, for Philadelphia, remained at Matannas 7th inst.
Brig Galatea, McKenrie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matannas 4th inst. Matanzas 4th inst.

Brig Idalia, Gordon, for Philadelphia, at Havana 8th instant. Schr Izetta, Smith, for Philadelphia, remained at Ma-

Schr Izetta, Smith, for Philadelphia, remained at Matazas 7th inst.
Schr Virginia, McFadden, honce, at Portland 19th inst.
Schr Helen Mar, Ward, and Mary Frances, hence, at
New Lenden 10th inst.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, mence for Boston, at Holmes'
Hole 19th inst.
Schr Ben), Strong, Brown, hence for Providence, was off
Sandy Point 10th inst.
Schr Elizabeth McGes, Smith, sailed from Kingston,
Ja., 23d ult, for Philadelphia via Old Harbor,
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Boston 12th inst.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, hence, at Baltimore 12th
instent. Schr B. Steelman, Kobinson, hence, at Baltimore 12th instant.

Schrs Taylor & Mathis, Steelman; J. M. Vance, Burdge; N. Hall, Powell; L. S. Levering, Corson; W. H. Garrison, Lloyd; J. G. Baboock, Smith; and Manna Loa, Holt, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schrs James Bradley and Edward Ewing, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.

Schrs Edward Wootten, Young, from Philadelphia, and Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Pall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.

Schrs Minnie Kinnie, Parsons; Clara Merrick, Montgomery; and A. Pharo, Shourds, hence, at Newport 12th instant.

Schr L. M. Knowles, Clement, hence, at Portsmouth 11th inst.

Schr L. M. Knowies, Ciement, nence, at Portsmouth lith inst. Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, and W. H. Dennis, Lake, bence, at Fall River lith inst. Schr J. S. Whelden, hence, at New Bedford Lith just.